Copyright © tutorialspoint.com

The SQL **Joins** clause is used to combine records from two or more tables in a database. A JOIN is a means for combining fields from two tables by using values common to each.

Consider the following two tables, a CUSTOMERS table is as follows:

b Another table is ORDERS as follows:

Now, let us join these two tables in our SELECT statement as follows:

```
SQL> SELECT ID, NAME, AGE, AMOUNT
FROM CUSTOMERS, ORDERS
WHERE CUSTOMERS.ID = ORDERS.CUSTOMER_ID;
```

This would produce the following result:

Here, it is noticeable that the join is performed in the WHERE clause. Several operators can be used to join tables, such as =, <, >, <>, <=, >=, !=, BETWEEN, LIKE, and NOT; they can all be used to join tables. However, the most common operator is the equal symbol.

SQL Join Types:

There are different types of joins available in SQL:

- INNER JOIN: returns rows when there is a match in both tables.
- <u>LEFT JOIN</u>: returns all rows from the left table, even if there are no matches in the right table.
- <u>RIGHT JOIN:</u> returns all rows from the right table, even if there are no matches in the left table.

- <u>FULL JOIN:</u> returns rows when there is a match in one of the tables.
- <u>SELF JOIN</u>: is used to join a table to itself as if the table were two tables, temporarily renaming at least one table in the SQL statement.
- <u>CARTESIAN JOIN:</u> returns the Cartesian product of the sets of records from the two or more initial tables

Loading [MathJax]/jax/output/HTML-CSS/fonts/TeX/fontdata.js